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## SOCIOLOGICAL NOTES.

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[The editor of this department is glad to receive notes on all topics of interest to sociologists and persons working along sociological lines in the broadest acceptance of the term. It is not the purpose of these columns to define the boundaries of sociology, but rather to group in one place for the convenience of members of the Academy all available bits of information on the subject that would otherwise be scattered throughout various departments of the ANNALS. The usefulness of this department will naturally depend largely on the measure of co-operation accorded the editor by other members of the Academy.]

Among those who have already indicated their interest and willingness to contribute are such well-known workers along sociological lines as Professor F. H. Giddings (Columbia College), Professor W. F. Willcox (Cornell University), Dr. John Graham Brooks (Cambridge, Mass.), Dr. E. R. Gould (Johns Hopkins University), Mr. John Koren (Boston), Hon. Carroll D. Wright (Washington, D. C.), Professor E. Cheysson (Paris), Mr. Robert D. McGonnigle (Pittsburg, Pa.), President John H. Finley (Knox College), Professor D. R. Dewey (Boston), Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain (New York), Dr. Wm. H. Tolman (New York), Dr. D. I. Green (Hartford), Mr. Robert Donald (London), Giuseppe Fiamingo (Rome), Miss Emily Green Balch (Jamaica Plains, Mass.), Miss M. E. Richmond (Baltimore, Md.), and others.]

**The Theory of Sociology.—*Social Classes.*** In addition to the comments made in the last number of the ANNALS on Professor Giddings' paper entitled, "Is the Term 'Social Classes' a Scientific Category?" we would call attention to another attempt to establish tentatively an ideal classification of social facts and factors intended to unify somewhat the movement of statistical inquiry. Mr. Oscar Woodward Zeigler, of Baltimore, in a paper submitted to the Academy, makes the following suggestions: "Every social unit may exist as to quality, *i. e.*, direction of expression in four orders; Supersocial, Social, Unsocial, and Antisocial. A unit is 'social' when its existence is a utility to the social organism in which it maintains itself. A unit is 'unsocial' when it maintains itself at the expense of the social organism in which it exists. A unit is 'supersocial' when its existence is a profit to the social organism which maintains it. A unit is 'antisocial' when it is maintained at a greater or less loss by society; being itself incapable of social existence.

"The social and supersocial orders, in contradistinction to the unsocial, and antisocial orders, may be called the social orders; the latter in contradistinction to the former may be called the nonsocial orders.

"Every social unit must exist as to potentiality, *i. e.*, as to its power of self-expression, in one of three degrees: Strong, Normal, Weak

or Subnormal. By potentiality is meant the power with which a social unit impresses its quality on, or maintains it against, the social organism.

"A unit is strong, or supernormal, when it impresses its quality on the social organism. A unit is normal when it maintains its quality in the social organism. A unit is weak, or subnormal, when it is unable to maintain its quality against the impress of the social organism. The strong and the weak may be called in contradistinction to the normal, the abnormal classes.

"We would distinguish therefore twelve True Social Classes:

1. Strong Supersocial class . . . . . The executive man.
2. Normal Supersocial class . . . . . Directed industrious.
3. Weak Supersocial class . . . . . Improvident.
4. Strong Social class . . . . . Small factor.
5. Normal Social class . . . . . *Comme il faut* class.
6. Weak Social class . . . . . Inefficient.
7. Strong Unsocial class . . . . . Executive criminal.
8. Normal Unsocial class . . . . . Criminal by circumstance.
9. Weak Unsocial class . . . . . Criminal insane.
10. Strong Antisocial . . . . . Maniac, etc.
11. Normal Antisocial . . . . . Riot class.
12. Weak Antisocial . . . . . Idiot, innocent, etc.

"Classes 6, 3, 9, 12, are the vantage classes, unsuited, and left behind in the progressive movement of society. Classes 2, 5, 8, 11, the dominated classes. Classes 1, 4, 7, 10, the dominating classes: Ten is eliminated by the conscious constraint of society. Classes 10, 11, 12, are the degenerate, or rather abgenerate classes.

"The study of the strong classes gives the trend of social movement; that of the normal establishes the general average of social thought; the weak represents the social waste product."

Mr. Zeigler adds the following observations in connection with the above classification.

"Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, are readily obtainable by statistics.

"Class 8 is the Reformable Criminal. As he is normal in potentiality, the unsocial quality has displayed itself through the impress of compelling or unfavorable circumstances. The remedy consists in the education and strengthening of the antagonistic social trait, the removal of the compelling circumstances and the application of social compulsion.

"Class 9. The criminal insane so called. Units weak, unable to impress themselves on society, nevertheless make use of the quality when able. Sneak thief, true tramp, etc.

"Class 11. This class is interesting, not readily obtainable. Being in quality antisocial, yet as they are not strong to impress their quality against society, they are not detected, nor yet, not being weak, are

they impressed by society. I should call this the true riot class, which form the nidus, or nucleus of civic commotions. From this class the political assassin is likely to come, as the idea gives a momentary power to the anti-social instinct.

"Class 2. Not necessarily personally directed. Society is as potent as the strong man ; and perhaps far more so.

"Class 4. Quality useful, and potentiality very strong, hence seeks to impress society, but succeeds in a small measure only because the utility is not of such a measure as to permit a wide range of adoption by society.

"Class 3. Quality useful, therefore usable, potentially weak, therefore cannot use themselves. The true improvident class.

"Note Class 6. Quality utile if used, but too weak to maintain it against difficulties. The labor costs more than it is worth.

"Class 5. Social enough to exist. Satisfied with existing."

**Labor Question.**—*Sweating System.* The tailors' strike in New York which attained rather large dimensions in July, is a repetition, on a somewhat larger scale, of the attempt which the tailors in Philadelphia made some time ago. Of course, questions of the right of employers to employ non-union labor and to refuse admission to their factories to walking delegates, and also matters pertaining to the hours of labor and minimum wages, have been brought into the strike. The intense feeling on the subject of the sweat-shop work, is the real factor which enabled the labor leaders to draw out so unanimous and hearty a response to their call for a strike. This issue is a meritorious one, and whenever it makes itself felt in any of our large cities, as it undoubtedly will in most of them, it is to be hoped that those interested in the cause of labor will not allow it to be jeopardized by linking it with other disputable demands, on which there is not an equal unanimity of opinion. The question is a delicate one, and employers are already beginning to waver in their decision that it is economically good for them to allow work to be done out of their shops. Under some circumstances, it may be advantageous for a manufacturer to cut garments in his own shops, and then hand them over in large lots to contractors who are financially responsible, and return them made up, without the cost of heavy rents and wages of superintendents, which the doing of the work in the shops of the manufacturer would necessitate. The presence in some of our large cities of a large immigrant population of the lowest type of civilization, huddled and crowded together in small quarters, and willing to take such work home to do at all hours of the day and night, under the most unsanitary surroundings, and at very low prices, enables the manufacturers and contractors to carry on the sweating system. But the public is

beginning to realize some of the dangers by way of the spread of disease which such work entails, and the public eye-sore that these sweat shops present in so many localities of our large cities, has caused public opinion to assert itself and public interest to be intensified. It will not be long before the manufacturer of made-up clothing who can by label, or otherwise, convince his patrons that the goods are wholly made on the premises, will have an advantage over his competitors in the market. In Philadelphia one manufacturer has already taken this step, and others, among them some of the largest, are seriously considering it.

*Labor Co-partnership.*—The co-partnership movement in England, to which Messrs. Henry Vivian and Aneurin Williams have devoted such arduous labor, is making rapid progress and attaining some very satisfactory results. Mr. Vivian gives an account of the Co-operative Congress of 1895—which met at Huddersfield, England,—in the July number of the *Economic Review*. The Congress opened June 1, at which time the Co-operative Exhibition was opened. Mr. Greenwood in his opening remarks, referred to the remarkable progress that co-operation had made since he began co-operative work, and expressed a belief that the application of this principle to industrial life at large, would solve the labor question.

The leaders in this work in England are thoroughly in earnest and are making a noble philanthropic effort to raise the standard of life among the laboring population. All attempt to introduce into the various co-operative societies, business methods that have the slightest tint of dishonesty, deception in quality of goods, etc., which is quite universal in competitive concerns, has been discountenanced, and every effort has been made to maintain truth and purity as the first condition of life and labor, and honesty and justice in every commercial and industrial relationship.

There are in general two schools of thought within this movement. One section divides its profits, not among the workers; but among the retail societies which are its consumers, and is more largely influenced in its methods by the demands of consumers than by the needs of the workers. In other words, it emphasizes the principle of co-operation among consumers for their own benefit. This is perhaps the strongest and most popular phase of the movement in England, and also the most successful as the history of the English co-operative stores abundantly testifies.

The other section divides its profits between capital and its customers and its workers. It emphasizes co-operation on the part of the laborers for their own benefit, and is perhaps the higher ideal of co-operation, certainly when considered as in any way a solvent for

labor troubles. The worker is supposed to be invested with new ideas, new duties, and new responsibilities, all of which tend to make him a more contented workman and a more intelligent citizen with a higher standard of life.

M. de Buyoe, the representative of French co-operators, gave to the Congress some statistics showing the progress of co-operative production in France. He spoke of the fact that French co-operators are united on the principle of the participation of the worker in the profits, and said that in spite of the prediction that their largest societies would be a failure,—the Familistère of Guise is more flourishing than ever, and its assets of all kinds amount to 449,426 pounds, or more than double the share capital, and the profits to be divided amounted in 1894 to 10,503 pounds.

Some dispute took place in the Congress as to the desire of the delegates to make their Congress in the future representative of the co-operative store movement, and not of co-operation in all its forms. The subject, however, was left over for fuller discussion next year.

*Unemployed.* Two English governmental reports have recently appeared dealing with the subject of the unemployed, and together with the report of the Board of Trade on this subject, constitute a goodly source of documentary information on this subject for Great Britain. The reports are entitled "First and Second Report from the Select Committee (of the House of Commons), on Distress and Want of Employment, Together with the Proceedings of the Committee and Minutes of Evidence." \* \*

The first report gives the results of 1194 replies which were sent out to all the sanitary authorities in England, asking questions as to the nature and extent of the distress. The commission sat every day from February 18 to March 4, and passed its report on March 11, in which it despaired of being able to make any recommendation which would be immediately applicable and could be reasonably accepted by Parliament without further inquiry.

The second report contains nothing except the reports received by the local government boards from local authorities in England and Wales, in reply to the circular of inquiry as to the extent of the distress.

**Population.—Vital Statistics.** Greater interest in obtaining uniform and complete statistics of a character that will be useful for social legislation and experiment, is manifest in all parts of the country. The secretaries of the State boards of health of the six New

\* House of Commons Paper, No. 111. Folio. Pp. 195. Price, 1s. 9d., and No. 253. Folio. Pp. 508. Price, 4s. 8d.

England States, have rendered good service in preparing a summary of the vital statistics of these States for the year 1892.\*

The year 1892 was the first year that any such comparison for all the New England States was possible, because no compilation of the vital statistics of Maine was made until 1894, when the first registration report of that State for the year 1892 was issued. The secretaries announce their intention of issuing this summary at intervals of about five years. The second issue will, however, embrace the statistics for the year 1895.

**Immigration.**—The statistics of immigration in the United States for the fiscal year ending June, 1895, show a falling off in the number of immigrants to this country for the last year of about 35,000, the total reaching a lower point than it has for any year since 1879. Undoubtedly, this falling off was due to the financial depression and poor business opportunities of the past year. The quality of our immigrants, however, does not improve. The continued persecution in Russia brings to our shores an alarming number of Russian Jews, and other very undesirable elements of the modern European population constitute the general class of immigrants to this country. This lowest type of humanity seems to thrive here, and even in the sweat-shops and under the worst conditions that prevail among our laborers, they are undoubtedly better off than they were at home. This is poor comfort, however, for the maintenance of our standard of civilization, and it is certainly a public duty that ought not to be neglected, for all public-minded citizens to insist upon a strict enforcement of our immigration laws, and to help arouse a healthy sentiment in favor of further qualitative restrictions.

**Sociology in Theological Seminaries.**—Many theological seminaries have in recent years given considerable attention to sociological questions, and inserted in their courses some instruction, by means of public lectures and otherwise, in the social questions of the day. Several religious and denominational papers have recently employed the services of a trained specialist on these subjects, and the seminaries are now looking forward to the establishment of regular professorships of Sociology, on equal footing with the other subjects represented. Mr. Nicholas Paine Gilman, author of "Profit-Sharing Between Employer and Employe," and "Socialism and the American Spirit,"

\* A Summary of the Vital Statistics of the New England States for the year 1892, being a concise statement of the Marriages, Divorces, Births and Deaths in the six New England States, compiled under the direction of the Secretaries of the State Boards of Health of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Pp. 59. Boston: Damrell & Upham; London: P. S. King & Son, 12 King street, Westminster, S. W.

has been appointed Hackley Professor of Sociology in the Meadville (Penna.) Theological School, and will enter upon his duties on October 1st.\* The Meadville Seminary is to be congratulated upon this acquisition to its teaching force, and the sooner other seminaries fall in line and give the proper recognition to a study of man's relation to man, as well as his relation to God, the better equipped will our future clergymen be for dealing with the complicated problems of city churches, and the less we will be likely to hear of dogmatic theological controversies.

**Charities.**—*Charities Directories.* The multiplicity of charitable societies and efforts in large cities, has rendered necessary, as a part of the work of better organization and co-operation, the preparation of directories. New York City has just issued the sixth edition of its "Charities Directory."† It contains a carefully prepared résumé of the charitable resources of the metropolis—civic associations and congregational—and gives the legal title, location, special features, conditions, and modes of application to each, to aid citizens in dispensing their liberality, and to aid societies and private persons in directing objects of relief to the existing provisions for their peculiar need. It is a catalogue raisonné of all benevolent agencies, having general relations to the welfare of the working and dependent classes of New York City. It gives also a list of the leading charity organizations and benevolent societies in the United States and foreign countries. The Civic Club of Philadelphia has in hand a new directory of a similar character for that city. Boston has published several editions of her directory. Baltimore, Chicago, Buffalo, Cincinnati and San Francisco have all directories of their own. Perhaps the model piece of work of this kind, is that published by the Charity Organization Society of London, which makes a volume of over 1200 pages, and is prefaced with a 200-page Introduction, giving a full discussion of charitable principles, laws, and methods of management, written by that experienced authority, Mr. C. S. Loch.

*In-Door and Out-Door Relief.* It was doubtless to the recklessness with which out-door relief was given in England prior to 1834, that the evils of the English poor-law system became so marked, and have always excited peculiar attention and discussion. It was not long after the great reform movement in 1834, in which, for the time being, out-door relief was almost entirely curtailed, that England forgot her lesson and made further dangerous experiments in this

\* See above, p. 97.

† "Charities Directory of the City of New York." Price, cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50c. Published by the Charity Organization Society, 125 E. Twenty-second street.



method of dealing with pauperism. Mr. Goshen's famous circular in 1869 aroused the country once more, and led to the organization of that powerful private agency for dealing with pauperism—The Charity Organization Society. The battle respecting the merits of out-door vs. in-door relief, still wages, and every new literary contribution to the subject discusses this question afresh. Some recent statistics for Scotland, published by Mr. John Polson in the Paisley *Daily Express* (June 17, 1895), show conclusively that just in proportion as out-door relief has been administered—so entirely cut off in the periods from 1871 to 1894—the total number of paupers is decreased. There has been some difficulty in Scotland in furnishing in-door relief, because of the lack of ample poor-house accommodation. Of the 886 parishes in Scotland, only 480 have poor houses, either singly or in combination. In England several parishes or unions have abolished out-door relief altogether, while in Scotland Mr. Polson says he is not aware that it has been abolished in any parish.

Mr. W. Chance, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, has just published a bulky volume of nearly three hundred pages, entitled "The Better Administration of the Poor Law," and he speaks very strongly against out-door relief. He says in the chapter which deals with the causes affecting the increase or decrease of pauperism :

"It can be seen very clearly how dependent the amount of pauperism is on particular methods of administration ; depression of trade ; bad weather ; strikes, etc., affecting only to a small extent, the pauperism of those unions which administered out-door relief very strictly." In view of several English publications which have recently advocated a return to a more liberal out-door policy, Mr. Chance's closing words on this subject are certainly very moderate :

"In conclusion, the author desires to emphasize the fact that the book does not advocate the immediate abolition of out-door relief ; but merely its restriction with a view to its virtual abolition. It is asserted that the new boards of guardians are likely to adopt an out-door relief policy. It is sincerely to be hoped that before doing so, they will consider the beneficial results which are shown in Chapter VII, to have followed on a change from an out-door to an in-door relief policy in certain unions. If they will pursue the same path, they will assuredly find it leading to reduced pauperism, to reduced expenditure for relief, to a marked improvement in the habits and morals of the poor by the encouragement of thrift and the discouragement of improvidence and vice."

*Aged-Poor Commission.* In England, the most recent event of great interest to charity workers, has been the appearance of the

report of the Royal Commission on the Aged Poor,\* together with the minutes of evidence taken by that body. This commission has done much work since January, 1893, at which time it was appointed "to consider whether any alterations in the system of poor law relief are desirable in the case of persons whose destitution is occasioned by incapacity for work resulting from old age, or whether assistance can otherwise be afforded in those cases."

A very able commission, with the Prince of Wales as a member and in which he took an unusual personal interest, considered the two questions whether the English Poor Law was too severe on the old, and whether some national system of old age pensions ought to be established. Ten members of the commission, among them Lord Brassey and Mr. Loch of the Charity Organization Society, signed the majority report. Five members, including Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Charles Booth, signed the minority report, and two members presented reports of their own. Other disagreements are manifest at various points throughout the report. The majority report answers the first of the two leading questions as follows :

"We are convinced by the evidence that there is a strong and prevalent feeling in favor of greater discrimination, especially in the case of the aged, between the respectable poor and those whose poverty is distinctly the result of their own misconduct. Unless this distinction is more clearly recognized than it has hitherto been, we fear that the agitation against the whole policy of the poor law, may gain in strength, and lead to changes which we should deprecate in the general interests of economy and morality. We think, therefore, that boards of guardians should be recommended to make careful inquiries into the antecedents of destitute persons applying for relief, whose physical faculties have failed by reason of age and infirmity, and that where it is found that such persons bear a good character, have made reasonable efforts, in accordance with their opportunities, to provide for their old age, and have not been assisted through the rates (excepting temporarily and under special circumstances of illness or misfortune), out-door relief should be offered ; unless the infirmity of the applicant, the nature of his surroundings, the need of personal care, or other substantial considerations, should make it evident that the relief given should be in-door relief."

\* A more extended notice of the work of this commission may be found in the *Economic Review* for July, 1895, in an article by Mr. Edward Cannan, entitled "The Stigma of Pauperism," and in the notes on Legislation, Parliamentary Inquiries, and Official Reports, from which latter source this note has been compiled. The report of the commission is published as Commons Paper, No. 7684. Folio, pp. 122. Price, 1s. Minutes of Evidence, C. 7684, Parts 1 and 2. Folio, pp. 536 and 530. Price 4s. 3d., and 4s. 2d.

To the second question, the majority report makes answer: "We have carefully examined the various schemes for state assistance to the aged which have been submitted to us, and bearing in mind the great labor and thought expended on them, and the high public spirit and deep sympathy which inspired their authors, we regret that, in view of the financial and economic difficulties involved, we have been unable to recommend the adoption of any of the schemes as yet suggested, whether for endowment or assisted insurance."

The minority are of the "strong conviction that, even under the most favorable circumstances, poor law relief will be a most unsatisfactory method of dealing with the deserving poor in their declining years."

They believe that the question of old age pensions was not adequately considered by the commission, and that it should be given further attention by the government. Mr. Booth, Canon Blackley and Mr. Chamberlain each laid elaborate schemes for old age pensions or insurance against old age, before the commission, to which the majority report makes certain specific objections, chiefly grounded on the cost of any such experiment, the probable increase in taxes which their adoption would incur and the effect on wages.

*Alcoholism and Public Charity in France.* The Superior Council for Public Charity in France, has been giving special consideration to a report prepared by MM. les docteurs Magnan and Legrain, on the question of creating special asylums for inebriates. The committee, to which this question was referred, adopted the following resolutions, to be submitted to the whole Council:

First, inebriate paupers ought to be treated in special establishments. Until such establishments are created in the various Departments, such persons should be isolated in other institutions and placed in special quarters.

Second, certain changes are necessary in the law on drunkenness and the Poor Law of the thirtieth of June, 1838, which authorized the arrest of delinquent drunkards and inebriate paupers and their maintenance during such time as would be necessary to cure them. Every delinquent drunkard should be made the object of a critical report, in consequence of which the authorities should have power to place him in a special asylum for inebriates.

In addition to these resolutions, the Council expressed the wish, that in order that the evils of alcoholism might be diminished, the following public action might be authorized:

1. That an increased duty be placed on the production of alcohol in France, and stricter measures taken to guarantee the quality of such alcohol as is produced.

2. That the taxes which in any way affect wine, cider, beer, tea, coffee, and sugar, be reduced as much as possible.
3. That the license fees of saloons be increased.
4. That licenses be granted in the future only under stated conditions (according to the number of population, etc.).
5. That the sale of spirituous liquors be prohibited within the prisons, and that the quality of spirituous liquors sold in the military taverns of the state and municipality be submitted to a special supervision.
6. That a more rigorous application of the laws against drunkenness be insisted upon.
7. That the total abstinence societies and liquor organizations continue and assist a healthy reform commenced by these asylums.
8. That the establishment of restaurants and eating-houses for total abstainers may complete this group of curative means to resist alcoholism.

**The Church and Social Reform.**—The eleventh census volume on churches has just appeared, and the corrected returns show that there are in the United States over twenty million communicants belonging to some one or other of the 165,000 religious organizations which again are grouped under 143 denominational names. This probably means that considerably over half of our population is in some way connected with some church congregation, when we add to the communicants those who are not communicants but more or less regular attendants. The seating capacity of the churches of the United States is able to seat at one time over two-thirds of the entire population. In a country where the religious life finds so many outlets and is so free to express itself according to the individual conscience it is not surprising that great interest should attach to discussions of the relation of this array of organizations to our social questions, and that religious leaders everywhere are making many experiments in the line of social reform schemes. This is likewise true in England, where quite different conditions prevail in church life. Bishop Potter has spent one month of his summer vacation this year at one of the down-town mission stations in New York City engaged ostensibly in slum work, but we may be sure that in addition to enforcing by example his teaching that men of ability in the more favored churches owe some part of their time and talents to the weaker ones, the sagacious Bishop has had his eyes open and has done not a little in social experimentation the result of which we may expect to see elaborated in some program next winter. A large amount of popular but thoughtful literature on the subject of church organizations taking a more direct hand in social reform movements is meeting with a hearty response. In

England the *Economic Review*, which is the organ of the Oxford University Branch of the Christian Social Union, publishes regular contributions devoted to this question. Among the more notable recent articles are the following: "Is the Individualist or Collectivist View of Social Progress More in Accordance with the Teaching of Christ," by Rev. Frederic Relton (published in October number, 1894) and "The Church of God and Social Work," by Rev. Canon H. S. Holland, M. A. (published in January, 1895). Mr. Relton takes a very conservative view and Canon Holland a more radical one. Both gentlemen insist that the spiritual side of church work must be kept securely in the first place, and their suggestions for positive social work are therefore especially interesting as indicating the limits and limitations of church organizations in such lines of work. Professor John R. Commons, of Indiana University, has rendered a real service in publishing in a small convenient volume\* a series of six essays, most of which were written for special occasions and printed separately elsewhere. The subjects treated are: "The Christian Minister and Sociology," "The Church and the Problem of Poverty," "The Educated Man in Politics," "The Church and Political Reforms," "Temperance Reform" and "Municipal Monopolies" and "Proportional Representation," which have a rather remote relation to the general topic of the volume and seem rather out of place. Professor Commons has a clear insight into problems he discusses and a happy way of expressing his thoughts. He makes an able pioneer in arousing thought on subjects that have been allowed too much free-play in the outer circles of consciousness and which it is desirable that more individuals should subject to more rigid consideration. Herein lies Professor Commons' power, but his deductions and conclusions will be taken *cum grano salis* by well-trained and cautious students.

**American Journal of Sociology.**—With the American Institute of Sociology launched in new and more progressive lines of work and a new journal devoted entirely to sociology, the out-look for more effective work in this science in America is encouraging. It is a pity that the Institute and the journal do not stand in some vital relation to each other as otherwise the title to the new periodical will doubtless mislead many persons to suppose it is the organ of the Institute. The circular of announcement tells us that "a scientific journal of sociology should be of practical social service in every issue, in discrediting pseudo-sociology and in forcing social doctrinaires back to accredited facts and principles." That is a pretty large

\*"Social Reform and the Church." By JOHN R. COMMONS, with an introduction of Professor R. T. ELY. Pp. 176. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 1894.

contract for "every issue" and we hope the new journal will not get discouraged. It claims to be needed "to work against the growing popular impression that short-cuts may be found to universal prosperity, and to discountenance utopian social programs." The University of Chicago has assumed the financial responsibility and Professor Albion W. Small, the head of the department of sociology, will be editor-in-chief and the other members of the sociological staff, associate editors. The scope of the journal is indicated as follows :

1. It will be primarily technical. By this it is not meant that the journal will be devoted chiefly to discussions of the methodology of sociological investigations, but that it will aim to extend, classify and clarify knowledge of the permanent principles illustrated by actual social conditions and actions past and present.

2. It will be incidentally and secondarily general. This does not mean that it will attempt to be "popular" in the widest sense. It will not attempt to attract immature or ignorant readers. Except in articles addressed to professional sociologists, the journal will be as free as possible from professional technicalities, and will try to present results of research in a form that will appeal to all people capable of forming respectable judgments upon difficult social questions.

3. It will attempt to exhibit sociological conclusions, or to state the conditions of social problems in such a way that they will be seen to have a double bearing ; viz., first, upon the general or special doctrines of social philosophy ; second, upon the practical decisions of men of affairs.

4. It will aim to become indispensable to all thinkers, whatever their special industrial or social interests, who desire to know the best that has been learned or thought about rearrangement of social effort in the interest of larger usefulness. Thus : (a) sociologists, scientific writers, teachers, sociological students ; (b) publicists of all classes, except those who are publicists solely for private ends ; (c) journalists, except those whose policy is to work the public rather than to work for the public ; (d) clergymen and others who are trying to improve society by direct moral and religious influence ; (e) workers in connection with state, county, municipal or private charities ; (f) officers of all grades in public school systems ; (g) specialists in particular social sciences, who need to relate their part of the subject to the *whole* from which it is an abstraction.

5. To meet the demands of these classes the *American Journal of Sociology* will be devoted to : (a) systematic and technical sociology ; (b) examinations of the rational basis or lack of basis beneath proposed plans of state or private effort for social improvement ; (c) description and explanation of institutions which are superficially

familiar, whose significance is understood by few; (*d*) relations of the educational factor in civilization to possible social progress; (*e*) the economy of effort by churches for social improvement; (*f*) the sociological significance of work done in the other sciences; (*g*) results of investigation of special phases of contemporary society; (*h*) reports of social movements and experiments. Observers at favorable points in America and Europe will contribute: (*i*) conclusions of theory and experience about administration of penal and charitable institutions; (*j*) critical bibliographies; (*k*) reviews of new book and magazine literature; (*l*) editorial comment upon current events, interpreted by sociological criteria; (*m*) organization of available knowledge about social conditions into practical plans for improvement.

6. The cardinal principle of editorial policy will be insistence that the relation of details to the whole plexus of societary activities, past, present and future, shall be the fundamental consideration in all the contents of the journal. The sociological point of view will thus be maintained in distinction from the standpoint of the specialist, either in abstraction or in concrete action.

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